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Full particulars, with references, furnished on ap-ication. Correspondence solicited. 13 H. MANN, Js., Hastern Agent, keeps choice loans for inspection and sale at Brattleboro, Vt.

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pets, Oil Cloths and Straw Mattings for the next Thirty Days, to clean up before taking stock,

We shall sell all of the best lugrains at the same we price of the last six months.
A good Straw Matting at 15c.
Handsome Tapestry Carpets, 68a75c.
Good Ingrain Carpets at 28c.
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A freen lot of Hommants of the best lugrains, just a thing for Mats and Hugs, at 38c per yard.

# In DRY GOODS

# SPECIAL BARGAINS.

A good about meaning of the first and a first and a first a fi

A good line of Black Siks in all grades that it till do you goed to look at. Also, an extra good strain in narrow-striped Nainsooks, a little solled in the edge, that we shall self for a short time at per yard. They are just the thing for approxa-cial for samples, so that you can see for your.

Bargains in Lots of Other Goods, that we

# F. W. KUECH & CO.

TEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass. THE LARCEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).. (RANT'S (Alam Powder) # . RUMFORD'S, when fresh .. WANFORD'S, when fresh . . REDHEAD'S CHARM (Alum Powder) ... AMAZON (Alum Powder) #. DR. PRICE'S. SNOW FLAKE (Groff's) ... LEWIS' PEARL (Andrews & Co.).... HECKER'S GILLET'S ANDREWS&CO."Regal" BULK (Powder sold loose).... RUMFORD'S, when not fresh

### REPCRTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, term alba, or any other injurious sub-stance. Hexay Mourox, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which a composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dana Haves, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Buking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centernial, Philidelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and uni-versal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

air-minded person of these facts.

# TO CLOSE THE SEASON

kets, Wraps and Jackets now remaining in stock at a great sacrifice from cost to close them out before opening Fall garments. Among the lot are a few light colored Cloth Circulars, with hoods. to be closed at

\$5.00 each.

Lot of all-wool twilled Home-spuns, 50 inches wide, Dress Goods,

37½c yd.

50c yd.

50c yd.

75c yd.

Short lengths of Dress Goods, suitable for Combination, at big reduction to clean up the stock.

at 10c each, same as last lot.

\$1.00 each,

\$1.25 each.

Good line Ladies' Chemise, Night Gowns, Corset Covers, Drawers and Skirts in Hathaway's celebrated make and two cheaper grades. Special bargain in extra large Dinner Napkins at \$3.33 a dozen, and a bargain in ordinary line at

# N. I. HAWLEY

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder. "I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious autotances.

E. G. Love, Ph.D." \*R is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.

"R A MOTT, Ph.D."

NOTE-The above Diagram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking NOTE—The above Diagram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedier. A jound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedier only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than onlinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any late minded region of these facts.

\* While the diagram shows some of the slum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-ing that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, we to be avoided as dangerous.

\$1.50 each. A few light cloth Newmarkets at

A lot of odd wraps, originally sold at \$10.00 to \$25.00, to be

\$5.00 to \$12.00 each.

Another lot, finer grade, 48 in. wide, sold last Spring at \$1.25, for 3d BATALLION BLACK WATCH

Few lengths Cotton and Wool Boueli Suitings, 50 inches wide, formerly sold at \$1.10, for

Lot \$1,00 and \$1.25 Gilbert 6-4

Lot 75c and 85c Gilbert 5-4 Suit-

New lot Calico and Lawn Wrap-Another big lot of antique Tidies

Another lot of those Ladies White Skirts, with wide handsom

Embroidery, at

Same as last lot. styles, both desirable and good,

FOOD INFANTS AND INVALIDS

MRS. C. F. MILLER.

FOR SALE.

### CURRENT AFFAIRS.

THE LATE LAMENTED CONGRESS.

LEFT UNDONE-PRINCIPALLY THE LATTER. Among the few conspicuous acts of the late season which have become laws are the act changing the presidential succession, the act taxing oleomargarine two cents per pound, the act providing for iron-clad war ships, one more steel unarmored cruiser, and a torpedo boat or two; two pension bills, increasing pensions for widows and dependent relatives and for victims of amputation; forfeiting the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad so far as it has not been earned; recogning so far as it has not been earned; requiring that the effects of alcoholic drinks and narthat the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcoties upon the system shall be taught in the
military and naval academics and in all the
schools in the District of Columbia and the
Territories; winding up the business of the
Court of Commissioners of Alsbama claims;
reducing from eight to five cents the fee ou
domestic money orders not exceeding five
dollars; making the allowances for clerk hire
in first and second class post offices cover the
cost of clerk hire in the money order department; anthorizing the President to nominate,
and by and with the consent of the Senate to
appoint. Fitz John Porter a colonel in the
army and put him on the retired list; authorizing the Mississippi Water Power and
Boum company of Brainard, Minn., to constract a dam across the Mississippi river; austruct a dam across the Mississippi river; authorizing the Little Falls Water Power company to utilize the water power of the Mississippi at Little Falls, Minn., with dams, piers, Most of the objectionable measures intro duced have simply been side-tracked; they so very likely to become laws "after the elec-

It was only by the most strensous efforts, It was only by the most streamons efforts, and after repeated failures, that the navai committee succeeded in getting through with a very much reduced appropriation a bill for additional naval vessels, and as the Sonate felt the importance of beginning the work of building large steel guns, and Mr. Randall thought it would be bad politics on the eve of Congressional elections to increase the total of the of the appropriations, no agreement could be reached on this important matter, and the en-tire appropriation fails for the session and the

The tariff question the House flatly refused to consider.

On the silver question it either could or would take no direct action either way. It decided, so far as it decided at all, to drift along and let the future take care of itself. The House did attach to the sundry civil appropriation bill, where it did not belong, a provision that would have forced silver payments by the treasury at once; but the Senate objected and the House receded. The House also passed the surplus resolution in a form that would probably have precipitated silver payments; but the Senate again objected, and the House again receded, and now the President has pocketed the resolution and it falls.

The Hawaiian and the reciprocity treaties seeived no action in the Rouse one way or

The Senate passed the inter-state commerc bill early in the session, but the House waited until the last week of the session, and then passed the impracticable Reagan bill, which

it was well known would not be accepted by The Senate passed the Edmunds bigamy fill and the bill to admit the state of Dakota, but they were not considered in the House. that they were not considered in the House.

The House public lands committee secured exceptional privileges at this session under the new rules. It was given the right to report at any time. If it had to deal with matters that had been repeatedly investigated and discussed it might easily have got its bill considered early in the session, but it did not.

The hill to forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific const. grant became a law, as already stated. The bull to forfeit the Northern Pacific grant failed because the House insisted on much more land than the Senate would assent to and the courts would be likely to approve. The bill to repeal the pre-imption laws and the timber culture act was likewise a victim of the irrec-oucilable differences between the two houses.

The bill for counting the Presidential vote ssed the Senate, but the House did not con-Congress did pass and the President approved a resolution directing the commission ers of labor to investigate the subject of con-vict labor, but the other important measure relative to labor were not acted upon. Mr. Edmunds's bill for a national inspec

Mr. Edmunds's bill for a national inspec-tion of meat exports, empowering the Presi-dent to exclude from our ports articles im-ported from countries that unreasonably dis-criminate against our exports, passed the Senate, but was not taken up in the House. The two houses passed bills preventing attens from holding lands in the territories, but the bills were not the same. Both houses passed and the President sign-ed a bill of much importance to Eastern in-vestors in Western local bonds. The bill lim-its the amount of indebtedness counties and nunicipalities in the territories may contract. Of all the 14 appropriation bills, only one

nunicipalities in the territories may contract.

Of all the it appropriation bills, only one could do nothing. They all struck, our because a law earlier than the very last day of the fiscal year, and three times Congress had to pass a resolution extending into the new to pass a resolution extending into the new found that it was to be so, I do believe that for a week we neither slept nor ate. discal year the appropriations of the old fiscal year, because a Congress that assembled on the 7th-07 December had not been able by the first of July to agree on appropriation

or their dependant relatives. The following are the public acts that were vetoed: The Des Moines River land bill, which was passed over the veto in the Senate but not in the House; the bill to promote anatomical sel-snee in the District of Columbia, which the President believed would encourage grave robbing; the bill to make Springfield, Mass, a port of delivery; the bill to grant a rail-road a right of way through the Indian reser-vation in Montana, and bills for public build-low in at cities.

(From an interview in the New York World.) asked Mr. Edmunds what he thought record by the Issues in the coming campaign.

de said: "I think that the principal point to be made by the Republicans is the incomstency of the Democrats to properly adminster the affairs of the government. The onse has done absolutely nothing of impor-nce. The Senate has sent over to it impor-tal legislation and the House has simply re-sed to consider it. Its timidity and lack of

thing shown in the way of unfitness of char-acter, altrugging their aboulders with indif-ference or incredulity at all kinds of charges.

Q. But their votes are not enough to con-firm.—A. True, but there are certain Repub-licans who believe in the spoils ides who think that the Fresident has the right to make his own selections, and they are willing to vote for the confirmations with the Demcrats, leaving the responsibility with the

ocrats, leaving the responsibility for the not certain that it would be an advantage am not certain that it would be an advantage to the carry it. The responsibility for am not certain that it would be an advantage for us to carry it. The responsibility for originating legislation there now is with the Democrate, and if it were to be controlled by the Republicans under a Democrate President it would not be a satisfactory condition of things for us from a party standpoint.

Q. A. De you think the Republicans will be a harmonious party in 1888, and will have a good chance for electing a Republican President then?—A. It depends upon who is nowinated. If the Republicans go to the west and select some good, clean, upright man, with an honest record upon ficancial questions, a man who is above repreach, the chances for the Republicans electing their candidate will be, I should say, seven out of ten.

The senator then went on to say, as he stroked his beard thoughtfully: "The Democrats have a certain advantage in a presidential campaign which cannot be overlooked. They have a solid south, obtained as we ed. They have a solid south, obtained as we it publicans believe, by intimidation and gross frauds. There are few outrages of violence now, yet we believe it certain that the ballot in the south is not free, and that will be one of the coming issues upon which the R-publican party will make its fight—a free ballot and an honest count. The Democratic party, as the situation now stands, can command in any emergency and in the light of any circumstances the entire vote of the solid south. All that is necessary beyond that is to carry New York.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE

-ONE PICTURE OUT OF MANY. Heartrending stories of destitution and Heartrending stories of destitution and wretchedness come from those western cities in which the power of the Kuights of Labor was measured against the resources of Jay Gould in the great railroad strike of last spring. The results of the strike as summarized in the New York Sin are as follows:

First. Of the \$1600 skilled and unskilled workmen in the employ of the Missouri Pacific system when Martin Irons ordered the strike less than 700 have been taken back strike less than 200 have been taken back, while the places left vacant by the strikers have nearly all been filled by competent men who have been called from all parts of the country by this opportunity for employment. Second. The suffering entailed by the strike upon the late employes is not yet actu-stick extremity for food and shelter—though in many cases this danger impends—but it is due to anxiety, despair, mortification, humiliation, the certainty that families must be, temporari-ly at least, broken up while the heads of them

tion has practically ceased to exist among the employes of the Missouri Pacific system. The New York Son's staff correspondent gives this as one picture out of many of the isasters which the strike brought upon the

Across the muddy Arkansas river from Little Rock there is a flat and fertile plain,
where the Missouri Pacific company has
built large shops, and where quite a flourishing railway village has grown up. Very
many of the employes have been able to buy
and partly pay for a 1 loce of land and a neat
little cottage on it. There are several streets,
on each side of which is a row of such cottages; and comfortable, homelike piaces they
are, with little kitchen gardens, and some of
them with flower beds and trailing plants,
sadly neglected though they are this year.
If the case of one of the owners of a cottage
is told, it will be illustrative of aimost all, so is told, it will be illustrative of almost all, so is told, it will be illustrative of almost all, so that there is no need of repeating illustrations. The wife of one of the best workmen in these shops told to one of the officers of Little lock this story:

"We were married seven years ago." she said, "in St. Louis, where my husband had learned his trade of car builder, and we came

learned his trade of car builder, and we came here. He did not come here asking work. They sent him here from the Carondelet shops. Five years ago he had saved enough to buy this place. We paid \$300 and once since then have paid \$300 more, and the in-terest on the mortgage. In five years more we should have the house paid for, and when a mechanic has a home of his own and owes nothing he needn't worry much about the fu-ture. We have three children, and the two ture. We have three children, and the two oldest go to school. My husband was happy, and we were doing well. My heart sank when he came home last winter and said that they had been ordered to strike. I cautioned they had been ordered to strike. I cantioned him, but he was sure they would win. I saked him if he hadn't always got his wages and all that he asked for, and he said he wasn't striking for himself, but for other workmen who were being wronged, and that if the strike wasn't begun and won now it might be his turn next. I was fearful, but I could do nothing. They all struck. But when the strike was over we never dreamed that the men weather, be taken hack. When year, because a Congress that assembled on the 7th of December had not been able by the first of July to agree on appropriation bills.

The President veteed a little more than 100 acts of Congress. Nearly all of these were pension bills for the relief of private soldiers or their dependant relatives. The following are the public acts that were veteed: The Des Moures River had bill which was exact. to give this up, doesn't it? He never said a word, but simply nodded. Now he has gone, and he has found something to do. I sup-pose he will send for us by and by. Perhaps

we shall get back some of the money we have paid, but may be not. We must take our chances of getting any of that, but if we do we have lost our home."

That tells the whole story. In one form or snother the same tale may be heard in every one of those rallway towns, and those people seem to think not so much of the people seem to think not so much or the chance of realizing upon any equity they may have in this property as of the bitter disappointment and sacrifice that the loss of a home owned entails. It surely seems no wonder that these men, when they think of all that their action has cost them, feal bit-terly humilisted and distressed, nor that they

sometimes break out in vehement impreca-tions against those who led them into taking this step.

The session has been long drawn out for apparently no purpose beyond illustrating various phase of its business incompetency.

The principal critician that I should pass spon this administration, and the one that seems the control of the properties of the control of the contr

I have said concerning these appointments. The Democrate vote solidly for these appointments as a general thing and ignore everything shown in the way of unitness of character, shrugging their shoulders with indifference or incredulity at all kinds of charges.

On But their votes are not appoint to which the whirlpool its occupants thrust their beads through the opening and Potts calmly who ked as cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenstown on the Canada side, five miles further down the river. The entire voyage occupied 55 minutes.

## Edison's Lutest Conception.

As soon as I can find time to go to Piorida I am going to make some experiments with earth currents. I cannot do it here, because there is too much mineral in the soil. In Florida it is all sand. There are currents of electricity passing all the time through the earth; their directions, however, are unknown. I propose to arrange eight currents, radiating in as many directions from a central point. I will place a man at each circuit to test the power of the currents. It is well known that if an earth current crosses a wire at right angles, there is but little, if any, As soon as I can find time to go to Florida known that if an earth corrent crosses a wire at right angles, there is but little, if any, appreciable effect made upon it. The greatest power is felt where the wire and currents run in parallel directions. In Boston I have run a wire six hours with the anrors borealis without a battery. If I had had a rod at that time running from New York to Buston I would have had electrical power enough on it to run all the machinery in Boston. Well, a knowledge of the earth's currents may revolutionize telegraphy. It may revolutionize the meteorological bureau system, and make it possible to forecast the weather exactly. Telegraphic wires, anoner or later, will be a Telegraphic wires, sooner or later, will be a thing of the past, I believe. They are ex-pensive and combersome, and why use them if you can make an instrument that will be

### sitive to the natural earth currents? When Grant Was Moved.

Washington Letter to the histon Traveller.]

In the course of a chat with your correspondent an old army officer who was on Grant's staff during the war said that during all the negotiations between Grant and Lee, Grant never once showed the alightest trace of excitement and exultation. "He had the most remarkable control over himself of any man I ever saw. Never but on two occasions have I seen him give way to his feelings. The first occasion was the greeting of the public school children of San Francisco on his arrival from his tour around the world. Grant was passionately fond of children. Their welcome torched his heart, and the tears flowed down over his face. He made no attempt to conceal his agitation. The Washington Letter to the Boston Traveller. tears flowed down over his face. He made no attempt to conceal his agitation. The other occasion was when he was notified that an old comrade who had served with him during the war had been killed in a railroad accident in New York. This was after his nomination for the presidency and before his stection. He was in his headquarters on the corner of Seventeeth and F street when the despatch containing the ead news was brought to him. He read it slowly and carefully. Then he leaned on his deek with head in his hands and cried like a child."

The Bevillah Schemes of the Asurch-ists.

The testimeny in the case of the Chicago

assassins proves that some borrible schemes were entertained, and night have been put into practice had it not been for the arrest of the ringleaders of these wretches and their arraignment at the bar of justice. A flendish

writes to the paper offering \$20,000 for the capture alive or dead of a sea-serpent such as was described. He says that if the serpent is not so long as the one seen off Rockland, he will pay a price proportioned to its length. The curiosity, Barnum says, would be permanently placed in the Barnum museum of natural history at Tufts college.

THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE is assuming grea proportions in England. A cargo which re cently strived at the East India docks in Lon ion consisted of over 30,000 frozen carea of mutton in excellent condition. This con-tribution to the food supply of London came from the Faulkland Islands, where there are from the Faulkland Islands, where there are now more than 601,000 sheep. The London Times says. "The carcasses brought over are described as being those of the prime Canter-bury type, well fisshed, and with no super-fluous wasteful fat, and they average from sixty to seventy pounds each. Sales have been effected of portions of the cargo at over 5d, per pound." The colonists have hitherto contented themselves with what they could realize from the wool, skins and tailow to be realize from the wool, skins and tallow to b obtained from their sheep, but now, in con-sequence of this most recent develop ment in refrigerating unschinery by means of cold dry air, they will be able to send their matton to air, they will be able to send their mutton to the English market, not only to their own advantage but also to that of the consumers over there; and there appears to be every reason to expect that the enterprise which has been entered into in so practical a man-ner will result in a complete success.

—The theatre at Tennyville, British Iudia, has been destroyed by fire. One hundred Hindoos were killed and many were injured. —A Worcester judge decides that it is not legal to keep a barber's shop open on Sun-day, and recently fined one unlucky fellow

-The Utica, N. Y., boys get drunk by in haling the fumes of naptha used by a street-lighting company. One of the sights on ev-ery pleasant day is a row of boys banging over the tank where the stuff is stored. They even climb the lamp-posts to get at it. —The wife of Ferdinand Ward is living at Stamford, Conn., in a handsome, well-furnish-ed house of her own, and seems to be well supplied with monny. A brase band in town have framed a \$100 check that Ward gave them in the noontide of his prosperity.

—Two-cent letter postage has justified itself

stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., for the year ending July 1, showed an increase over the previous year of mariy \$3.00s, 1000, while the increased cost of the articles sold was less than \$10,000. —The big raft of logs which was to have been towed from Nova Scotia to New York stuck on the ways in launching and emashed the cradle in which it was to have slidden safely into the sea. It was the first venture of the kind and the raft was made on too big a scale for a beginning.

a scale for a beginning.

Descon Joseph Story of the Bowdoin sq.
Baptist church, Bostou, of which the notorious W. W. Downs claims to be pastor, has been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of adultory with Mrs. Ellon, one of the members of the church. She made a confession

of adultory with Mrs. Eilon, one of the members of the church. She made a confession, and, with Rev. Mr. Downs, appeared before the grand jury as a witness. A week ago last Sunday Downs hold a service in a hall in Boston and read the charges against Story to his audience, following with the administration of the Lord's supper:

—A situation which goes beyond the resources of fiction is that of Jesse J. Califo. —A situation which goes beyond the resources of fiction is that of Jesse J. Callin, the yardmaster of the Pennsylvanja railroad at Bouth Elizabeth, who risked his own life in vain to save that of Miss Annie Wyckoff three weeks ago. He is now a raving manise, accuses himself of murder, and in piteous tones cries: "Don't hang ms. Oh! why did I kill that beautiful gill?" His hands have to be muffled to keep him from touring open his wounds. Catlin rushed forward and tried to take Miss Wyckoff from the track when she did not see an approaching train; but the girl was struck and killed and he was badly injured.

## Miscellany.

A New York Tribune plea for the Fresh Air Fund. Yes; Tim who sails paper is hearty.
And Maggie knows nover a pain;
But Milly there, seems like a flower,
All beaten and bruised by the rain.
You see, sir, the roses and dimpte.
Have gous from such poor title know
Just keep a red cuse in the scalar.
You know what the flower will be!

She dreams every night of the country.
Of singing birds, flowers and there.
Though she neves he seen a rece growing.
Nor the next of a bird in the trees.
And also laught quite aboud in the present,
And chaps her soft hands with delight;—
Rise stays all day long in this still.
But lives in the country all night.

She has read, and has thought, till her fatery Has built a sweet world of her own, Away from the rank-weiling alley And the tall, gloony institutings of stone. Almost she can small the sweet cover and hide in the tents of new bay. Or elimb to the beights where the otherica Are hiding their red chenks away.

To think of the velvety meadows
Lying, unused, in the sun.
To think of the arcs of daisies
Down-dropping their blooms, one by one!
Yet never a patch where my Milly
May tumble and play the day long.
Her cheeks growing red, with the clovers,
And her languid foot aimole and strong! The sleek ratile rove in the pastures,
The goals have the billedges to-day;
The lands stand know-deep in the grass
With God's leave to live and to play.
They breathe the event health of the m
Nor lift their dull eyes in a prayer
While children like Mily are dying
For want of the sunshine and air.

Oh, you, who dwell out of this Balon.

In country houses, peaceful and far;
It may be, a little give longing.

Will travel and reach where you are!
It may be cool doors will swing eyen and touder hands stroke her white face;
Just hear her langh out in the sleeping;
She's dreaming of just such a place; AT A SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

From the story of "Lolita" in Lappincott's Magazia for August. In the afternoon of Easter Sunday Lolita and her anni, with all the world of Seville, went to the opening bull fight of the season. They arrived rather late. The great circle was already alive with twelve thousand faces in a many-colored mossic, soldiers and the people sitting in the sun, the gentry and all who could pay well on the shady side. The procession of performers had made their entrance and exit, the band had ceased playing the key of the toril had been delivered to the black vested officer who had smibled across the arena on his black Andalusian mare to receive it, and the pleadores were at their posts, seet at a distance from one another in front of the barrier.

at extremity for food and shelter—though in the close one way or the other.

The Senate passed the Illiair educational billiair educational bill appropriating \$7.70 one, but the Illiair educational purposes, and the Illiai

scintilating, too, with a quivering motion, and vocal with thousands of vivas?

For the frank, bold action of the creature pleased the crowd. A bull which had the strength to carry his own ponderons weight so lightly would be a good fighter. He was black, well made, and glossy, and his front

other two; for the chulos, skimming about as light as swallows, glittering in their silver-wrought costomes of pink, blue or green, drew off and broke the first charge, and condrew off and broke the first charge, and confused the second, which was made too high, so that the bull was held at bay by the spear of the rider firmly planted in his neck. He drew back and made an angry rush at the fourth picador, with a mind to charge low enough now and put an end to this trivial business of a few horsemen protending to enter the space where he ran at large. He charge d too low this time, fretted and blinded by the waving mantles, and went quite under the borne, and stock there, horse and rider on his back. There was a momentary pause and suspense; then the bull pushed forward, with the borne's fore-legs slipping along his spins, and came out on the other side, feeling somewhat foolish, one may imagine, after his flasco, astonished, too, and quieted for a time. The horse's fore feel dropped to the sand, and the rider kept his saddle well.

Bravo, picador! The audience applauded.

Mr. McKoberts, now editor of the Leeds.

the rider kept his saddle well.

Bravo, picador! The audience applauded.

The buil walked off to the opposite barrier, faced about, and began to study the situation. His carriage had been haughty and disdainful, like that of a creature which had always had its own will. He had expected, apparently, to brush these men and horses away like flies. Now he had the surprised and half-incredulous air of one who begins to think that there is severables arefore in a particular in the surprised and half-incredulous air of one who begins to think that there is severables arefore in which is the surprised and t

even sooner than was expected. The sales of falling him.
On their side the toreros and the public had learned the bull's character. He was blood-thirsty, buoyant, bold and daring, with a sus-picion of cunning intelligence in reserve. He stood a moment gazing steadily, as if measuring the distance between himself and He stood a moment gazing steadily as if measuring the distance between himself and the nearest rider, then rushed forward, only to be lost in a cloud of mantles and turned aside by a lance which he did not see. The end of his course left him alone in the middle of the arena. He faced about, looked right and left, and waited to digest what had happened and plan a new attack. The chulos waved their colors in wain. He shock his head at them as they passed before him, but did not stir. They teased and tantalized him, waving their mantles in his very face; but he would not stir; till at length, swift as an arrow, he charged; and this time it was vivatoro:

The horse was gored and overset, his rider falling against the barrier, and gored again and emptied, while the picador was pulled out of harm's way. Then the buil, proud and elate, trotted lightly around the whole arena, giving a swift glance and thrust at the other two horses lying motionless on the sand, to the did not. The did way, ye might as weel put up yer ain hands, and just walk alneed o'me. That's it, Trudge sway, noo."

And we walk Melloberts marched his mean to the did not see the property of the mornin' on a public streat, the put me to do sae absurd a thing. Noo why should you, a complete stranger, sak me at this 'oor 'o the mornin' on a public streat, the put me to do sae absurd a thing. Noo why should you, a complete stranger, sak me at this 'oor 'o the mornin' on a public streat, the put me to do sae absurd a thing. Noo why should you, a complete stranger, sak me at this 'oor 'o the mornin' on a public streat, the put me to do sae absurd a thing. Noo why should you, a complete stranger, sak me at this 'oor 'o the mornin' on a public streat, the put me to do sae absurd a thing. Noo why should you, a complete stranger, sak me at this 'oor 'o the mornin' on a public streat, the put app was and the mant's 'in the top of your head off.'

"Mast.' Faith man, ye must be oot o' yer head. Come noo, put buddy.' said Mr. Mchoberts with the public streat, the p

and emptied, while the picator was pulled out of harm's way. Then the buil, proud and elate, trotted lightly around the whole arena, giving a swift glance and thrust at the other two horses lying motionless on the sand, to make sure that they were dead. Turning then, unexpectedly, he rushed at the fourth picador, and killed his horse in an instant. All the amphitheatre was astir. Fans wav-ed, and hate, and handkerchiefs, and parasols from the sunny side, and there was a clamor

all the time. He stopped now and then, looked back at the tormenting things, and struck at them with his head in a vain effort to get rid of them.

The darts were all planted at length, four at either side, and the bull stood panting, his tongue loiling out of his mouth and dropping blood.

tongue loiling out of his mouth and dropping blood.

It was a cruel sight; yet the cruelty was frank. Worse and more cruel deeds are done every day by men and women who would denounce the bull-light, safe in that their cruelty is hudden. Women there are, and many, who between their fine sentiments and pions talk, their kisses and caresses, plant tarts more stinging and in tenderer places; and there are men claiming respect who use their power with a far more dastardly intent on creatures weaker than themselves. Fair will be the day when there shall be on earth nothing more cruel than a strong, free beast set up to light for his life, though hopelessly, with ten thousand men and women to know how and why he dies? Batter far the being wounded to death in the arena, open to the day before men's eyes, than the long stinging of poissonous hate that murders slowly in the dark. Yet it was a pity to see.

The Espada entered, saluting and saluted. He was of medium size, had a handsome pale-olive face, and an air of quiet dignity. His dress was of pale blue and silver, and the black slippers and long white hose displayed an elegant foot and leg. He held a drawn sword in his right hand, and in his left a square of scarlet cioth stretched over a red.

The bull had placed himself at the barrier and facing the entrance across the arena. He knew now from what quarter to expect his enuice. He watched this gallant new-comer as be walked quietly towards him, he saw the chulos bound lightly over the barrier with

as be walked quietly towards him, he saw the chulos bound lightly over the barrier with their colored silk mentles in I and, and all draw nearer in a wide, irregular line, seeming

draw nearer in a wide, irregular line, seeming not to look at him.

And still be did not stir. His pride and confidence in his own strength were broken. It was no longer the green pastures of Urerra, with its gardons and its oftees round strent, where a single charge of his could put his introders to flight. Ah, no! they were not olive branches, all those stirring things on the wide circling benches, and at last he had found men who dared to face him. But he stood as firm as a rock, with his head lifted, in spite of pain and weariness.

The Espada tried his temper with the scarlet cloth advanced and the sword pointed

The Espada tried his temper with the sear-let cloth advanced and the sword pointed over it, provoking one short charge after an-other, which was deviated and drawn away by the swift chules and ended in nothing. Presently the bull refused to be so drawn aside, and replied to the mantles that fluttered before his face from right and left only by an impatient and contemptions shake of the head. All his attention was concentrated up-on the figure with the scarle cloth and drawn set at a distance from one another in front of the barrier.

Loits gave a swift glance around after having taken her seat, and perceived both of her lovers not faraway. But neither of them was looking for her; they were gazing where all eyes were turned, at the gate behind which the bull was waiting to enter. A profound and electric allence reigned over the multitude. Then a trumpet sounded, the gate was opened, the black front of the beast presented itself, and he trotted lightly forward into the arens.

The gate closed behind him forever.

At the same instant a strange, half-human shriek was heard, and the horse of the pica-

hoped that the lifted sword might not mean death, it had so many times been lifted. He watched the tiptoe feet approaching, and he calculated his defence. With equal odds he would have learned defence and attack as quickly as the matador. But they were five to one, and they could blind him. But for the bline.

black, well made, and glossy, and his front was like a tower.

Reaching the place from whence he had started, his glance fell on the arena. His pace had slackened; he accelerated it a little at sight of the picadores, swerred aside and lowered his head on reaching the first, flew onward, with scarcely a pause, to the second, another swere and dip, with a swift, canning, horizontal movement of the head, and two horses lay disembowelled.

Attendants flew over the barrier to pull the riders up, and the chulos came to the rescue with their mantles. For the buil had treated the spears of the picadores as though they were not, and seemed to know nothing of the wounds in his neck, from which a few drops of blood were trickling down.

The third horseman fared better than the other two; for the chulos, skimming about as

Mr. McRoberts, now editor of the Leeds (England) Mercury, was at one time a report-er in this city. He was the most argumentstive, and, at the same time, the calmest man that ever struck the town. He would stop work at a fire to argue. Mr. McMoberts was

on his way home early one morning, when an American citizen suddenly popped up with a pistol leveled at his head, and said: "Throw up yer hands!"
"Why?" asked Mr. McRoberts, undisturbed. "Throw them up." "Put up yer hands," insisted the foot pail, shaking the pistol. "Will you do what I tell you?"
"That depends," said Mr. McRoberts, "if

Trudge away, noo."
And so Mr. McRoberts marched his man to

the city prison and handed him over to Cap-

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